

# THANK YOU!

**Thank you for attending the safety meeting on the topic of MACHINE SAFETY.  
As a reminder, here is the material we covered.**

## Machines in motion mean danger

Would you recognize a machine hazard before it caused an injury?

Workplace machinery is often fast and huge and powerful. It's strong enough to bend, cut, crush and otherwise mutilate wood, metal, glass, plastic and other materials.

The human body is no match for machinery capable of performing work like this. So, as a worker, you have to recognize and avoid hazardous machine actions.

All mechanical motion is potentially hazardous. Machine motion can create a situation known as an in-running nip point or a pinchpoint. This situation occurs when two parts move together and at least one moves in a rotary or circular motion. Gears, rollers, belt drives and pulleys generate these pinchpoints.

**The following are also common types of hazardous mechanical motion:**

**Rotating** is circular movement of couplings, cams, clutches, flywheels and spindles, as well as shaft ends and rotating collars. These parts may

grip clothing or otherwise force a body part into a dangerous location.

**Reciprocating** is back-and-forth or up-and-down action that may strike or entrap a worker between a moving part and a fixed object.

**Transversing** is movement in a straight, continuous line that may strike or catch a worker in a pinch or shear point created between the moving part and a fixed object.

**Cutting** is action generated during sawing, boring, drilling, milling, slicing and slitting.

**Punching** is motion resulting when a machine moves a slide (ram) to stamp or blank metal or other material.

**Shearing** is movement of a powered slide or knife during metal trimming or shearing.

**Bending** is action that occurs when power is applied to a slide to draw or form metal or other materials.

**Safe work practices are the key to preventing injuries from machines in motion. Make sure you are alert at all times to the hazards, and**

**perform your job as instructed to avoid contact.**

- Do not wear loose-fitting clothing or jewelry which can become entangled in moving equipment.
- Follow correct lockout procedures to prevent unintentional startup of equipment during adjustments and repairs.
- Use machine guards correctly. These guards prevent you from being injured at the point of operation, where the work is performed by the machine, such as cutting, shaping, boring or forming of stock. Guards also keep you from contact with the power transmission devices. These are the machine parts that transmit energy to the part of the machine doing the work. A power transmission device most of us are familiar with is the drive shaft on a motor vehicle.

*Unintended contact with moving machinery continues to cause terrible injuries in the workplace. Never forget a machine can destroy you.*



# Machine

# Safety

Safety | **Smart!**